

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
20 September 2001 (20.09.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 01/69861 A2**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **H04L 12/28**,  
12/56, 29/12

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/07904

(22) International Filing Date: 12 March 2001 (12.03.2001)

(81) Designated States (*national*): CA, CN, DE, FI, GB, JP,  
MX, SE.

(25) Filing Language: English

(84) Designated States (*regional*): European patent (AT, BE,  
CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC,  
NL, PT, SE, TR).

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
09/524,326 13 March 2000 (13.03.2000) US

**Published:**

— without international search report and to be republished  
upon receipt of that report

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*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-  
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-  
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*



**WO 01/69861 A2**

(54) Title: EFFICIENT TIME-DIVISION MULTIPLEXED ADDRESSING PROTOCOL

(57) Abstract: A method and apparatus for communicating within a system including a master unit and one or more slave units is disclosed herein. A member address, corresponding to a selected time slot of a plurality of time slots defined by a system clock configured to repeat in cycles, is assigned to a first slave unit. The first slave unit is also assigned a first extended address associated with an occurrence of the designated time slot within at least a selected one of the cycles. After being polled by the master unit during an immediately preceding time slot, the first slave unit transmits information thereto during the designated selected time slot within the selected cycle. A second slave unit may also be assigned the member address and a second extended address associated with a different occurrence of the selected time slot within one or more of the cycles. The second slave unit is disposed to transmit information during such different occurrence of the selected time slot.

## 5

# EFFICIENT TIME-DIVISION MULTIPLEXED ADDRESSING PROTOCOL

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10           The present invention generally pertains to wireless networks, and more particularly to methods for polling and otherwise addressing devices in such networks.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Computer networks allow multiple computers, peripherals and other information storage, retrieval or processing devices to share data. Each device attached to a network is typically referred to as a node on the network, or a node that is part of the network. Local Area Networks (“LANs”) have historically consisted of nodes interconnected by physical telecommunications media (eg, coaxial cable, twisted pair wire, or fiber optics). Recently wireless LANs, the nodes of which are not connected by means of a physical medium, have started to appear in the market. These wireless LANs communicate by means of infra-red (IR), radio or other signals. One of the benefits of using wireless LANs is that cabling is not required. This is a particularly useful feature for mobile nodes such as laptop and notebook computers, PDAs (personal digital assistants), and the like. If appropriately equipped with an appropriate wireless adapter, the mobile nodes can move around within a predefined coverage area and remain connected to the network.

Certain wireless LANs are implemented similarly to cellular telephone networks. In such implementations the wireless mobile nodes of the LAN do not communicate directly with each other, but rather send all signals to a central base station for redirection to a destination node. A similar arrangement is contemplated by the proposed “Bluetooth” wireless communications protocol. This protocol is predicated on the grouping of physically proximate wireless nodes into “piconets”, and is described in *Specification of the Bluetooth System*, v0.8, January 22, 1999 (and in subsequent revisions thereof).

5           In the Bluetooth system each piconet includes a master unit and at least one slave unit. The Bluetooth protocol specifies a time-division duplex communication scheme in which each slave unit is polled by the master unit immediately prior to transmitting information. Once polled, the addressed slave unit transmits during the next time slot. Since each time slot is  
10           specified to be 625 microseconds in length, no members of the piconet other than the master unit and the addressed slave unit are able to transmit during the 1,250 microsecond duration of this exchange. The Bluetooth protocol currently allows for 7 active slave units within a given piconet, with each slave unit being given the opportunity to transmit information on average  
15           every 14 slots. Since a single slot may contain up to 18 user data bytes, each slave unit may transmit at up to 16kb/second. Unfortunately, if all slave units require less than this amount of bandwidth, the difference is wasted unless additional slave units are “parked” and “unparked” pursuant to the Bluetooth protocol. However, a significant amount of overhead is associated  
20           with this “parking” mechanism, and its use may result in potentially long idle periods preceding transmission from newly “unparked” slave units.

          Accordingly, it would be desirable to enable relatively larger numbers of slave units to simultaneously participate in Bluetooth and other networks in a manner avoiding the inefficiencies described above.

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### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

          Briefly, therefore, this invention provides for a method and apparatus for communicating within a system including a master unit and one or more slave units. A member address, corresponding to a selected time slot of a  
30           plurality of time slots defined by a system clock configured to repeat in cycles, is assigned to a first slave unit. The first slave unit is also assigned a first extended address associated with an occurrence of the designated time slot within at least a selected one of the cycles. After being polled by the master unit during an immediately preceding time slot, the first slave unit  
35           transmits information thereto during the designated selected time slot within the selected cycle. A second slave unit may also be assigned the member address and a second extended address associated with a different occurrence

5 of the selected time slot within one or more of the cycles. The second slave unit is disposed to transmit information during such different occurrence of the selected time slot.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 In the accompanying drawings:

FIG. 1 illustrates the timing conventionally characterizing communication among individual nodes within a piconet in accordance with the Bluetooth standard.

15 FIG. 2 shows a piconet containing a master node and a plurality of slave nodes.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart depicting the steps associated with the joining of an eighth slave node to the piconet of FIG. 2 through an extended addressing scheme of the present invention.

20 FIG. 4 illustratively represents the manner in which extended addresses applicable to slave nodes may be calculated in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 5 is a timing diagram illustrating an exemplary poll/response cycle between a master node and a plurality of slave nodes identified utilizing the extended addressing scheme of the present invention.

25 FIG. 6 is a timing diagram illustrating an exemplary poll/response cycle within a piconet containing a master node, a high-bandwidth slave node allocated multiple time slots, and a plurality of lower-bandwidth slave nodes.

30 FIG. 7 is a timing diagram illustrating an exemplary poll/response cycle within a piconet containing a master node, a high-bandwidth slave node allocated five time slots, and a plurality of lower-bandwidth slave nodes.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

35 The present invention is more fully described with reference to FIGS. 1 - 7. An exemplary implementation of the invention is discussed and illustrated with reference to its implementation using wireless networks

5       predicated on the proposed “Bluetooth” wireless communications protocol. This protocol contemplates the grouping of physically proximate wireless nodes into “piconets”, and is described in *Specification of the Bluetooth System*, v0.8, January 22, 1999 (and in subsequent revisions thereof).

10       FIG. 1 illustrates an example of the timing conventionally characterizing communication among individual nodes within a piconet in accordance with the Bluetooth standard. As can be seen in FIG. 1, a master node engages in a series of transmissions whereby it may sequentially poll the individual slave units in the piconet. It should be understood that the master node is free to poll slave units in any sequence and at any frequency  
15       deemed appropriate. The example of FIG. 1 has been selected as being illustrative of a polling sequence designed to equitably apportion available bandwidth among all slave units, while simultaneously maximizing the throughput for each such slave unit. Referring again to FIG. 1, each time slot is 625 microseconds in duration, and may contain a total of 18 data bytes.  
20       Given that the Bluetooth protocol allows seven slaves to transmit in succession, a given slave will have an opportunity to transmit every 14 slots, or every  $14 * 625$  microseconds. This represents a data rate of 16.45 kb/sec.

      At time  $T_0$  in FIG. 1, the master node polls a first slave node within the piconet (“Slave 1”). Slave 1 responds to the poll of the master node at  
25       time  $T_1$ . During the 1250 microseconds of this exchange, no other unit within the piconet may transmit information. Since the Bluetooth protocol only allows seven active slaves in a network at any given time, the communication illustrated by FIG. 1 is representative of that occurring within a conventional Bluetooth network having reached maximum  
30       occupancy. In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, this inherent limitation is overcome by assigning more than one slave node to a particular active member address (i.e., “AM\_ADDR” of the Bluetooth protocol).

      FIG. 2 shows a piconet 310 containing a master node “M” and seven  
35       slave nodes, S1 – S7, which is the maximum allowable number of slave nodes permitted to simultaneously participate in a piconet under the Bluetooth protocol. Each of the slave nodes, S1 – S7 is assumed to have

5        been assigned a unique AM\_ADDR upon joining the piconet 310. Node S8 is initially assumed not to be a member of the piconet 310, and in this state is illustrated using a dashed border. As is described below, the master node “M” is operative to assign an AM\_ADDR to node S8 in a manner which allows all eight slave nodes, S1 – S8, to participate in the piconet 310.

10                FIG. 3 is a flow chart depicting the steps associated with the joining of node S8 to the piconet 110. When S8 comes within the transmission range of the nodes operating within the piconet 110 and determines it is operational (step 120), node S8 transmits a notification message (step 130) indicating its desire to join the piconet 110. If all of the available  
15        AM\_ADDRs are being used by nodes in the piconet 110, the master node M would not respond to S8’s request to join the piconet 110. If available AM\_ADDR’s exist, the master node M receives this transmission from node S8 and assigns a temporary AM\_ADDR to node S8. This temporary AM\_ADDR is subsequently replaced by a permanent address, as described  
20        more fully below. In a preferred implementation of the invention, certain pairs of the slave nodes S1 – S7 are assigned the same AM\_ADDR but are also assigned different address extensions as well. As is described below, such extended addressing enables more than a single slave node to utilize a given AM\_ADDR.

25                Referring again to FIG. 3, in step 150 the master node M inquires as to whether node S8 supports the extended addressing format contemplated by the present invention. If node S8 does not support such extended addressing, the master node M assigns the originally chosen temporary AM\_ADDR to node S8 (step 160). If, on the other hand, node S8 indicates  
30        that it is capable of supporting extended addressing, the master node M performs a series of calculations (described below with reference to FIG. 4) to determine if it will be feasible to permit node S8 to share an AM\_ADDR with another slave node (step 170). If the master node M determines that node S8 may join the piconet 110, it becomes a slave node and is assigned an  
35        AM\_ADDR as well as an address extension (collectively, an “extended AM\_ADDR”) uniquely distinguishing it from other slaves within the piconet 110.

5           FIG. 4 is a flowchart representation of the sequence of calculations effected by the master node M in determining whether it will be feasible for node S8 to join piconet 110 using extended addressing. For illustrative purposes, the calculations depicted in FIG. 4 are premised on the existence of the seven (7) slave nodes initially operational within a piconet 110 with an eighth node seeking entry therein. However, it should be understood that the invention disclosed herein is not limited to using a particular number of slave nodes in combination with a single master node to form a piconet. Once the sequence of calculations described with reference to FIG. 4 have been completed, extended addressing information is transmitted to node S8 so as to enable its joining of the piconet 110.

10           In the example of FIG. 4, it is assumed that node S8 requires 4kb/second of bandwidth and that this is specified in the piconet in the message transmitted by node S8 requesting entry into the piconet 110. Accordingly, in a first calculation the master node M divides the Bluetooth data rate (16.45 kb/second) by the amount of reserved bandwidth(4kb/second) requested by the slave S8 (step 200). The resulting quotient provides a value for the variable " $N_{\max}$ ", which represents the maximum number of slaves of a given bandwidth capable of being assigned a common AM\_ADDR. In the preferred embodiment  $N_{\max}$  cannot exceed 256, which corresponds to a data rate of 64bits/second with a maximum latency of 2.25 seconds. In the present example, 16.45 kb/second is divided by the data rate requested by node S8 (4kb/second) to yield a value of  $N_{\max} = 4.1125$ . Because a fractional portion of a slave node may not be assigned to a particular address, in step 210 the value of  $N_{\max}$  is truncated to the next lowest whole number (i.e., to 4).

20           In step 220, the master node M determines the largest power, "P," of two which is less than or equal to  $N_{\max}$ . The operation of step 220 can be expressed as  $P = \text{Log}_2 N_{\max}$  in mathematical terms, and results in a value of "P=2" in the present example. As is described below, the value of P will eventually be used as a bit counter and is therefore also truncated to the next lowest whole number.

5           After having determined the values of the parameters  $N_{\max}$  and  $P$  associated with the node S8, the master node M evaluates the address assignments of the slaves S1 – S7 initially within the piconet 110. In a preferred implementation the master node M maintains a look-up table containing the AM\_ADDR of each slave operating within the piconet 110.

10       Table III provides an example of the type of information that may be maintained by the master node M in such a look-up table along with the AM\_ADDR of each participating slave node. In what follows it is assumed that the nodes S1 – S8 have the addresses and bandwidths indicated in Table III.

15

**Table III. Parameters for Slave Nodes Depicted in FIG. 2**

Slave No.	Bandwidth	AM_ADDR	Support Extended Addressing?	Extended Address
S1	8 kb/sec.	1	Yes	0
S2	4 kb/sec.	2	Yes	0
S3		3	No	N/A
S4		4	No	N/A
S5		5	No	N/A
S6		6	No	N/A
S7	4 kb/sec.	2	Yes	1
S8	4 kb/sec.	TBD	Yes	TBD

Based upon the information in Table III, the master node M determines that both AM\_ADDR = 1 and AM\_ADDR = 2 are currently being utilized for extended addressing (step 230). Based upon this information the master node M concludes that network efficiency can be enhanced if one of these two addresses is assigned to node S8, since excess unused bandwidth is associated with each. The master node then executes a routine to determine which extended AM\_ADDR should be assigned to the new slave node S8.

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5           As a first step in this routine, the master node M evaluates the bandwidth characteristics of the slave nodes associated with the addresses AM\_ADDR = 1 and AM\_ADDR = 2. As is evident from Table III, AM\_ADDR = 1 supports a single slave node S1, which requires 8kb/second of bandwidth. In contrast, AM\_ADDR = 2 supports both slave nodes S2 and  
 10       S7, which each 4kb/second of bandwidth. In view of the bandwidth requirements of node S8 (i.e., 4kb/second), the master node M determines that available bandwidth can be used most efficiently by assigning an AM\_ADDR to node S8 which has previously been assigned to slave nodes having the same bandwidth requirements as node S8. Accordingly, the  
 15       master node M tentatively assigns AM\_ADDR = 2 to node S8. This assignment is kept tentative until the master definitively determines whether AM\_ADDR = 2 is capable of supporting node S8.

          It is observed that the master node M could also have tentatively assigned AM\_ADDR = 1 to node S8. However, this would have resulted in  
 20       a less efficient assignment since AM\_ADDR = 1 is configured to receive data packets at 8kb/second intervals. This is because if AM\_ADDR = 1 were assigned to node S8, data transmissions to that address would be at a rate of 8 kb/second regardless of whether such transmissions were intended for slave node S1 or node S8. It follows that assigning AM\_ADDR = 1 to  
 25       node S8 would result in a loss of 4kb/second during data transmission to node S8, since node S8 only requires a bandwidth of 4kb/second.

          Upon determining that AM\_ADDR = 2 is potentially the most efficient address for node S8, the master node M determines whether less than  $N_{\max}$  slave nodes have been assigned to AM\_ADDR = 2. Inspection of  
 30       Table III makes clear that only two slave nodes, i.e., slave nodes S1 and S7, have been previously associated with AM\_ADDR = 2. It follows that assigning AM\_ADDR = 2 to node S8 would result in three slave nodes sharing AM\_ADDR = 2. Since three is less than the maximum number of slaves permitted to share AM\_ADDR = 2 (i.e.,  $N_{\max} = 4$  for node S8), master  
 35       node M determines that AM\_ADDR = 2 may be assigned to node S8. Next, the master node M selects a particular address extension to be assigned to node S8. In a preferred implementation address extensions are assigned

5 sequentially, and in such case node S8 would be assigned an address extension of “2” since address extensions “0” and “1” had been previously assigned to slave nodes S2 and S7, respectively.

Before assigning a specific extended AM\_ADDR to node S8, the master node M verifies that another slave node has not already been assigned  
10 the specific extended AM\_ADDR. Once the master node M verifies that the extended AM\_ADDR has not been assigned, it transmits the extended AM\_ADDR and the “P” value calculated above to node S8 (step 250). If the extended AM\_ADDR of interest had already been in use by another slave node in the piconet 110, the master node M determines if sufficient  
15 bandwidth remains associated with the selected AM\_ADDR to accommodate node S8. This requires the master node M to ascertain whether the maximum number of slave nodes,  $N_{\max}$ , have been assigned to the AM\_ADDR (step 260). If less than  $N_{\max}$  slaves are assigned to the AM\_ADDR of interest, then the master node M increments the address  
20 extension by one and retains the AM\_ADDR initially chosen (i.e., to AM\_ADDR = 2). In the present example this would result in selection of AM\_ADDR = 2, address extension = 3. In the general case the master node M would continue incrementing the address extension of the desired AM\_ADDR until a unique extended AM\_ADDR is identified or until the  
25 address extension reaches  $N_{\max}$ , whichever occurs first. For instance, if in the present example the maximum number of slaves supportable at the 16.45kb/second data rate contemplated by the Bluetooth specification were already assigned to AM\_ADDR = 2 already contained, then the master node M would choose a different AM\_ADDR (step 270). If the master node M  
30 needs to choose a new AM\_ADDR, it initially selects an address extension of “0” to accompany this new AM\_ADDR. The master node M then determines whether this new extended AM\_ADDR is unique (step 240). In the event that it is not unique, the master node M increments the address extension as described previously until a unique extended AM\_ADDR is  
35 attained (step 280). In the present example, the master node M would have proceeded as follows to identify an appropriate extended AM\_ADDR for

5 assignment to node S8 if assignment of AM\_ADDR=2 thereto had been infeasible:

(1) tentatively select an extended address comprised of AM\_ADDR = 1, address extension = 0;

10 (2) determine that the tentatively selected extended AM\_ADDR identified in (1) is in use;

(3) increment the address extension in (1) by one unit; and,

(4) permanently assign the extended address of AM\_ADDR = 1, address extension = 1 to node S8.

FIG. 5 illustratively represents the sequence in which the master node  
15 M and each of the slave nodes S1 – S8 are disposed to transmit information during a corresponding sequence of poll/response time slots defined by a Bluetooth system clock. In the exemplary embodiment the Bluetooth system clock is synchronized between master node M and each slave node S1 – S8 whenever a connection is established there between. In a preferred  
20 embodiment certain bits of the Bluetooth system clock are used to uniquely define the poll/response system time slots corresponding to each of the AM\_ADDR addresses being used within a piconet. Although the Bluetooth protocol contemplates a 22-bit system clock, only 7 bits of this system clock are depicted in FIG. 5.

25 Since the present invention enables more than a single slave node to utilize a given AM\_ADDR, the master node M must have some means of indicating which slave it is intending to poll when transmitting to an AM\_ADDR containing multiple slaves. As was described above, the master node M calculates the maximum number of slaves,  $N_{\max}$ , capable of sharing  
30 a particular AM\_ADDR. The master node M also determines a value of “P” associated with an AM\_ADDR having multiple slave nodes by using the equation  $P = \log_2 N_{\max}$ . This “P” value represents the number of bits necessary to uniquely differentiate between the different extended addresses of the slave nodes occupying a common AM\_ADDR. Since bits 2, 3 and 4  
35 of the Bluetooth system clock are preferably used to distinguish among the seven available AM\_ADDR addresses, the next sequential bits of the

5 Bluetooth system clock (i.e., bits 5 and 6) may be used to indicate which extended address is being polled.

In a preferred implementation, the poll/response sequence is directed to those slaves having an extended address of “1” when bits 6 and 5 of the Bluetooth system clock are “0” and “1”, respectively. The second row in  
10 FIG. 5 represents the poll/response sequence intended to reach those slave having an extended address of 1. As can be seen in FIG. 5, bits 6 and 5 are of value “01” throughout this entire poll/response sequence. Similarly, the state “10” for bits 6 and 5 of the Bluetooth system clock is reserved for indicating when the poll/response cycle is intended for those slaves whose  
15 extended address equals 2. The third row in FIG. 5 shows the poll/response cycle for those slaves with an extended address of 2. Those slave nodes who do not share a common AM\_ADDR with another slave node are typically polled each poll/response cycle. For example, S3, which according to Table III does not support extended addressing, is polled during each poll/response  
20 cycle, even though those cycles may otherwise be designed to reach individual slaves sharing a common AM\_ADDR.

Referring to FIG. 5, bit 1 of the Bluetooth system clock is “0” when the master node is transmitting and “1” when a slave node is transmitting. Bit “0” of the Bluetooth system clock is reserved for counting “half-slots”,  
25 and is not considered throughout the poll/response cycles depicted in FIG. 5 (only full slots are utilized in the exemplary implementation). Bits 2 and higher increment with successive poll/response slot pairs, and repeat with each cycle of the Bluetooth system clock.

Because each slave node S1 – S8 within piconet 110 may listen to  
30 transmissions from the master node M to all other slave nodes, each slave node can be made aware of the length of the poll/response cycle. Slave nodes can use this information to reduce power consumption by “sleeping” until just prior to being polled. Since in the preferred embodiment the master node M and all slave nodes S1 – S8 are synchronized to the Bluetooth  
35 system clock, a given slave node need be “awake” to monitor transmissions from the master only during its assigned time slot. For example, by monitoring transmissions from the master node M, the slave node S3 can

5       determine that an interval of 7.5 milliseconds (6 addresses \*  
1250 microseconds/address) will exist between each of its poll/response  
interactions with the master node M. Based on this information, S3 may  
enter into a "sleep" mode during each of these intervals of 7.5 and then  
"wake up" just prior to its next poll/response interaction with the master  
10       node M.

          In an alternate embodiment, the claimed invention can  
simultaneously accommodate relatively low-bandwidth slave nodes and  
larger-bandwidth slave nodes within a single piconet. As is described below,  
this is effected by allocating multiple time slots to higher-bandwidth slave  
15       nodes and by utilizing an inventive address extension scheme in  
communication with lower-bandwidth slave nodes. The Bluetooth  
specification facilitates communication with higher bandwidth devices by  
allowing data transmission via data packets spanning either three or five time  
slots. As an example, a timing diagram for a piconet containing a high-  
20       bandwidth node S1' allocated three time slots is depicted in FIG. 6. At time  
T<sub>0</sub> in FIG. 6, the master node M polls node S1' and node S1' responds to  
such poll between time T<sub>1</sub> and time T<sub>4</sub> (i.e., for 1875 microseconds). In the  
manner described above for a piconet containing exclusively low-bandwidth  
nodes, the master node M polls node S2 and node S1' concludes its  
25       transmission at time T<sub>4</sub>. The master node M then proceeds to poll other low-  
bandwidth nodes until all nodes within the piconet have been polled and  
have responded. Since node S1' has been allocated more than a single time  
slot, it would conventionally be necessary to extend the piconet's cycle in  
order to allow more than five other slave nodes to participate. However,  
30       such lengthening of the piconet's cycle would proportionately reduce the  
bandwidth available to all participating nodes and render the piconet of FIG.  
6 unable to support more than six other slave nodes. It is a feature of the  
extended addressing scheme of the present invention that such cycle length  
may be maintained in the piconet of FIG. 6 while allowing participation of  
35       more than six other nodes.

          FIG. 7 shows a timing diagram representative of a piconet containing  
a high-bandwidth node S1'' and a plurality of low-bandwidth nodes.

5        However, in the piconet represented by FIG. 7 the high bandwidth node S1'' is allocated five time slots (i.e., 3125 microseconds). Since node S1'' has been allocated five time slots, the piconet represented by FIG. 7 has available only five other time slots for accommodating other slave nodes without lengthening the piconet's cycle. Again, the above-described extended  
10        addressing scheme may be invoked to enable more than five slave nodes to utilize these time slots.

         As was discussed above, in embodiments lacking a higher-bandwidth node the maintenance of cycle synchronization between a master node and slave nodes is predicated upon a cycle length of 16. In order to maintain  
15        synchronization in piconets including a high-bandwidth slave node, the master node informs the slave nodes within the piconet of the factor by which the poll/response cycle may have increased relative to 16 slots. This can be done by transmitting an additional parameter "Q" to the slave nodes contemporaneously with transmission of the AM\_ADDR, extended address,  
20        and parameter "P". In this way, the low-bandwidth nodes within the piconet are able to determine the total time between each of their successive transmissions. With this knowledge, the low-bandwidth nodes can conserve power by going into a "sleep" mode until just prior to its next poll/response interaction with the master node.

25        Although the above application has been described primarily with reference to specific embodiments, one skilled in the art can readily appreciate that the teachings of the present invention may be applied in other communication contexts. Thus the application is meant only to be limited by the scope of the appended claims.

5       What is claimed is:

1.       A method for communicating within a system including a master unit and one or more slave units, said method comprising the steps of:

10               assigning a member address to a first slave unit, said member address corresponding to a selected time slot of a plurality of time slots defined by a system clock, said time slots repeating in cycles;

              assigning to said first slave unit a first extended address associated with an occurrence of said selected time slot within at least a selected one of said cycles; and

15               transmitting information from said first slave unit to said master unit during said occurrence of said selected time slot.

2.       The method of claim 1 further including the step of assigning to a second slave unit said member address and a second extended address associated with a different occurrence of said selected time slot within one or more of said cycles, said second slave unit being disposed to transmit information during said different occurrence of said selected time slot.

3.       The method of claim 2 further including the step of determining whether less than a maximum permitted number of said slave units have been assigned to said member address, said maximum permitted number of slave units being determined by performing a division operation in which a bandwidth associated with said member address is divided by a bandwidth allocated to said first slave unit, said maximum permitted number of slave units being no greater than a quotient of said division operation.

30               4.       The method of claim 1 further including the step of polling said first slave unit during one of said plurality of time slots immediately preceding said occurrence of said selected time slot.

35               5.       The method of claim 4 further including the step of polling said second slave unit during one of said plurality of time slots immediately preceding said different occurrence of said selected time slot.

5

6. The method of claim 1 further including the step of synchronizing said master unit, said first slave unit and said second slave unit to said system clock, said first extended address and said second extended address corresponding to first and second states of said system clock.

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7. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of assigning a member address includes the step of determining whether a bandwidth associated with extended addresses corresponding to said member address is no less than a desired bandwidth of said first slave unit.

15

8. The method of claim 1 further including the step of assigning a second member address to a second slave unit, said second member address corresponding to a different selected time slot of said plurality of time slots, said second slave being disposed to transmit information during each occurrence of said different selected time slot.

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9. The method of claim 8 further including the step of assigning, to a third slave unit, said first member address and a second extended address associated with a different occurrence of said selected time slot within one or more of said cycles, said third slave unit being disposed to transmit information during said different occurrence of said selected time slot.

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10. The method of claim 8 further including the step of polling said first slave unit during one of said plurality of time slots immediately preceding said occurrence of said selected time slot, and polling said second slave unit during the one of said plurality of time slots immediately preceding said different selected time slot.

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11. A communication system in which a sequence of time slots repeats in cycles, said communication system comprising:

35

a first slave unit; and

a master unit, said master unit including:



5                    means for assigning a member address to said first slave unit,  
said member address corresponding to a selected one of said  
sequence of time slots;

                  means for assigning to said first slave unit a first extended  
address associated with an occurrence of said selected one of said  
10            sequence of time slots within one or more of said cycles, said first  
slave unit being disposed to transmit information during said  
occurrence of said selected one of said sequence of time slots.

12.    The communication system of claim 11 further including a second  
15           slave unit; said master unit including means for assigning to said second  
slave unit said member address and a second extended address associated  
with a different occurrence of said selected one of said sequence of time slots  
within one or more of said cycles, said second slave unit being disposed to  
transmit information during said different occurrence of said selected one of  
20           said sequence of time slots.

13.    The communication system of claim 11 further including a second  
slave unit, said master unit including means for assigning a second member  
address to said second slave unit, said second member address corresponding  
25           to a different selected time slot of said sequence of time slots, said second  
slave unit being disposed to transmit information during each occurrence of  
said different selected time slot.

14.    In a communication system in which a master unit communicates  
30           with one or more slave units during a sequence of time slots repeating in  
cycles, said master unit comprising:

                  means for polling a first slave unit;

                  means for assigning a member address to said first slave unit, said  
member address corresponding to a selected one of said sequence of time  
35           slots; and

                  means for assigning to said first slave unit a first extended address  
associated with an occurrence of said selected one of said sequence of time

5 slots within one or more of said cycles, said first slave unit being disposed to transmit information during said occurrence of said selected one of said sequence of time slots.

10 15. The master unit of claim 14 further including means for assigning to a second slave unit said member address and a second extended address associated with a different occurrence of said selected one of said sequence of time slots within one or more of said cycles wherein said second slave unit is disposed to transmit information during each occurrence of said selected one of said sequence of time slots

15 16. The master unit of claim 14 further including means for assigning a second member address to a second slave unit, said second member address corresponding to a different selected time slot of said sequence of time slots wherein said second slave unit is disposed to transmit information during  
20 each occurrence of said different selected time slot.

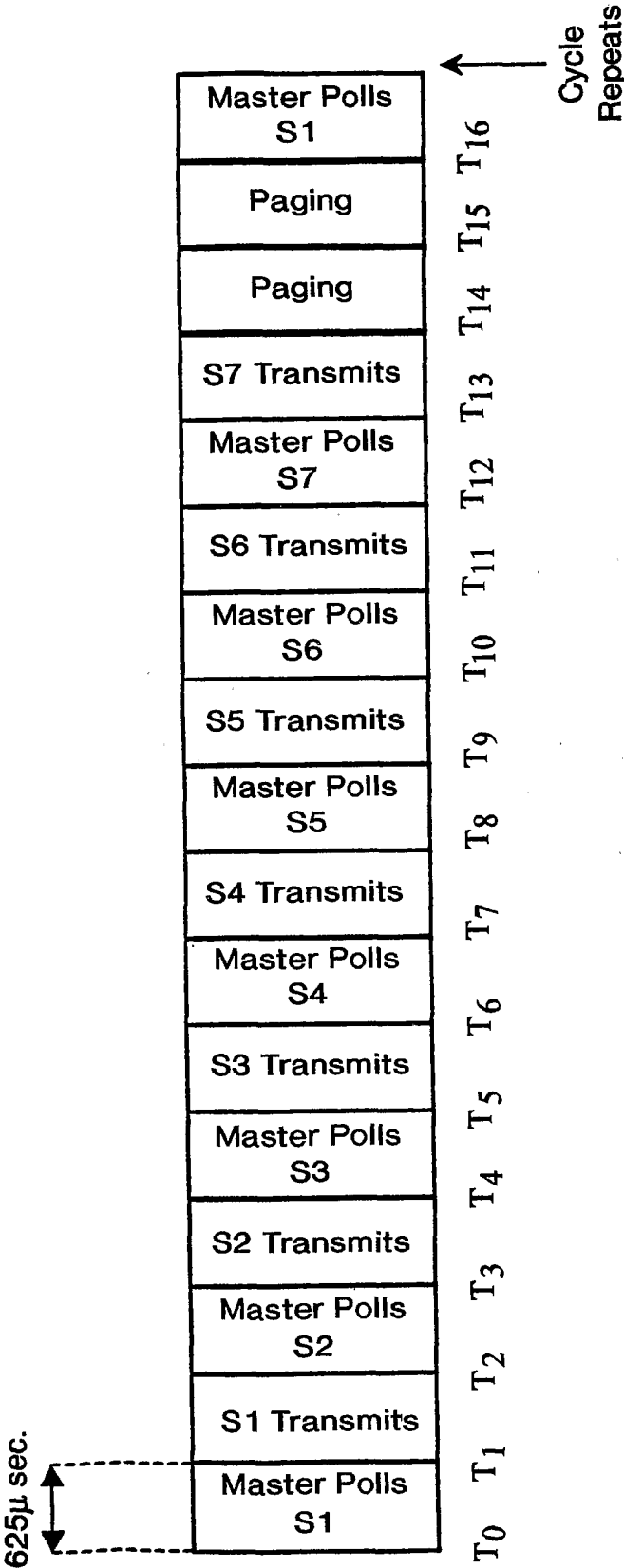


FIG. 1

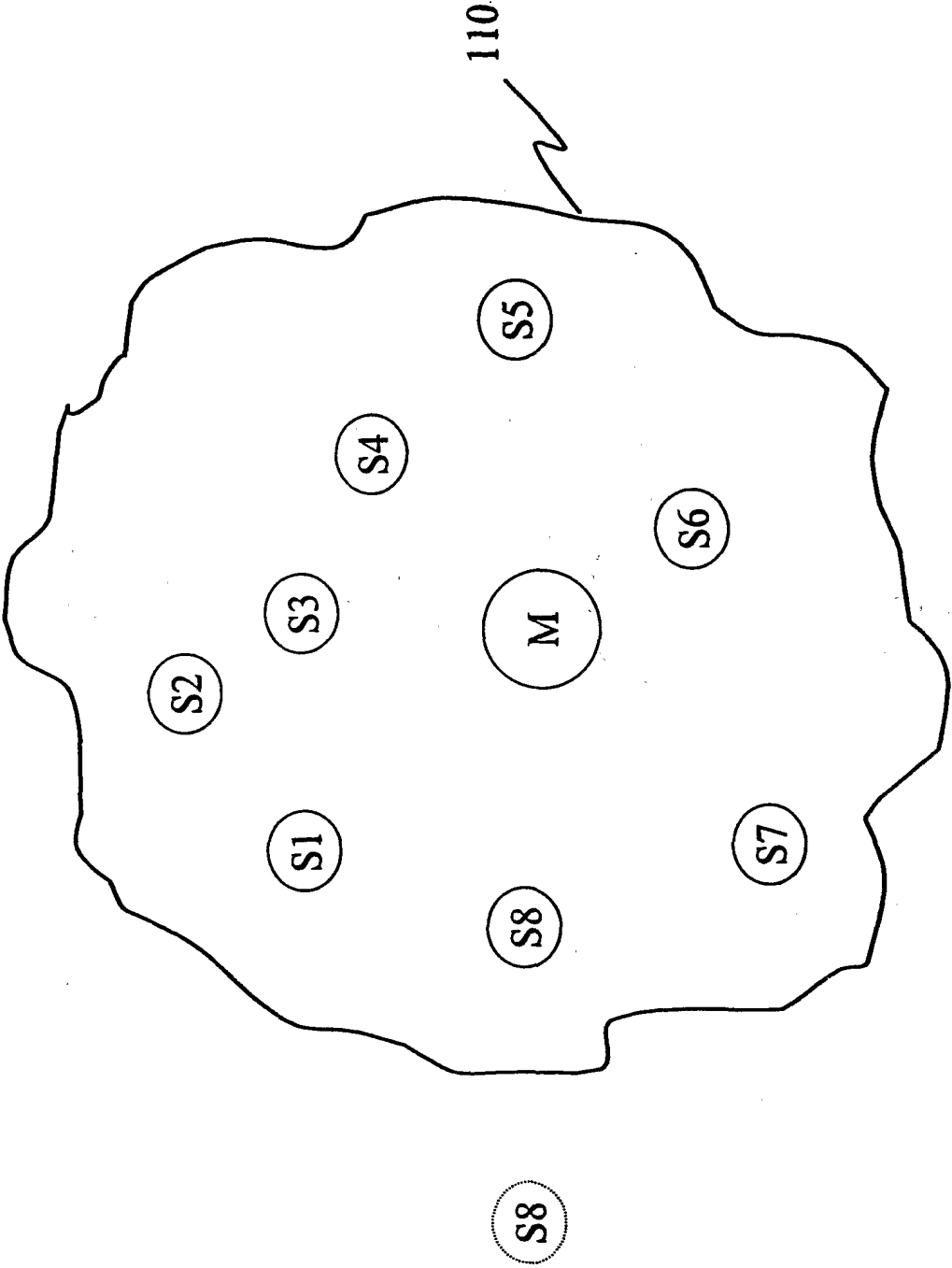


FIG. 2

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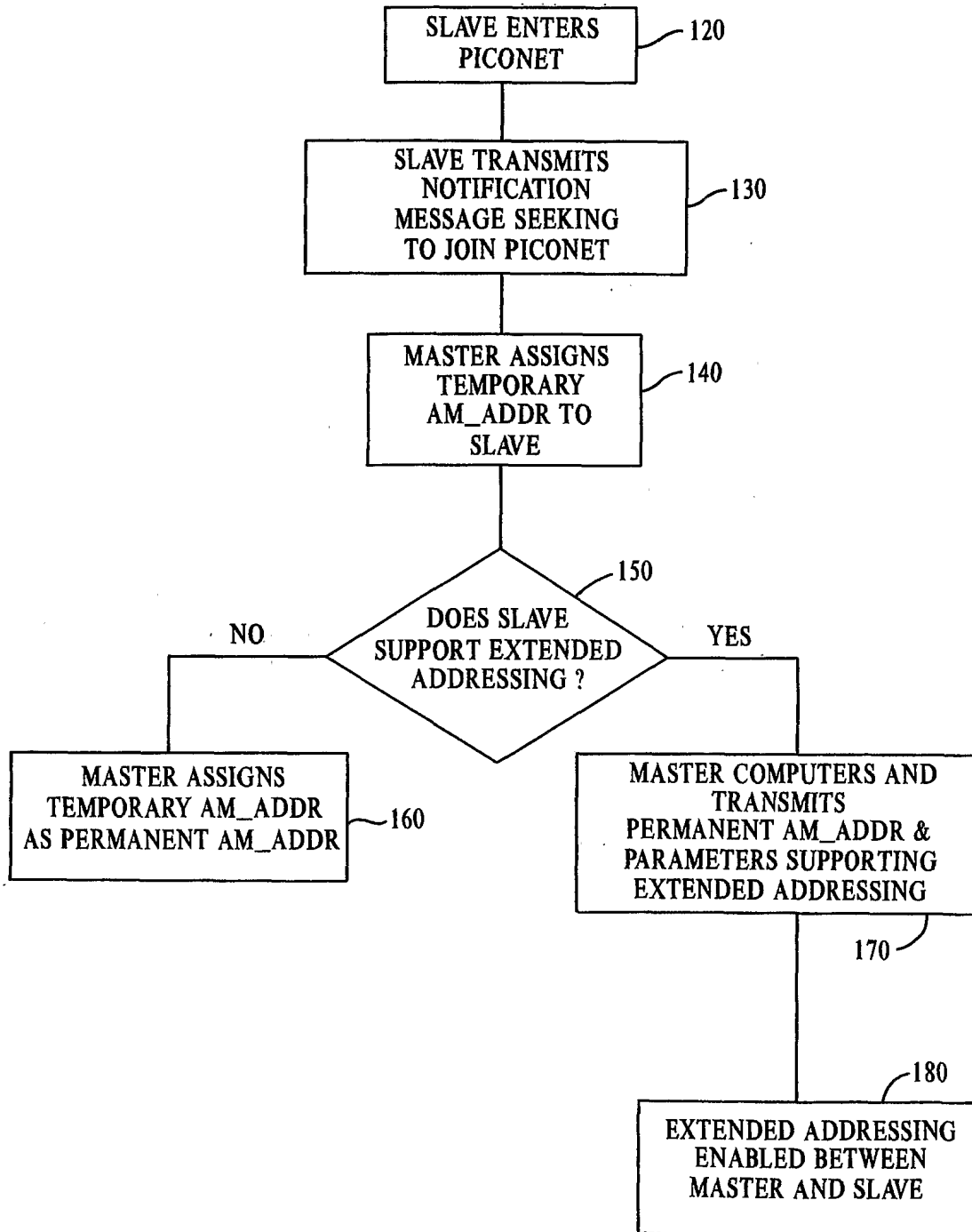


FIG. 3

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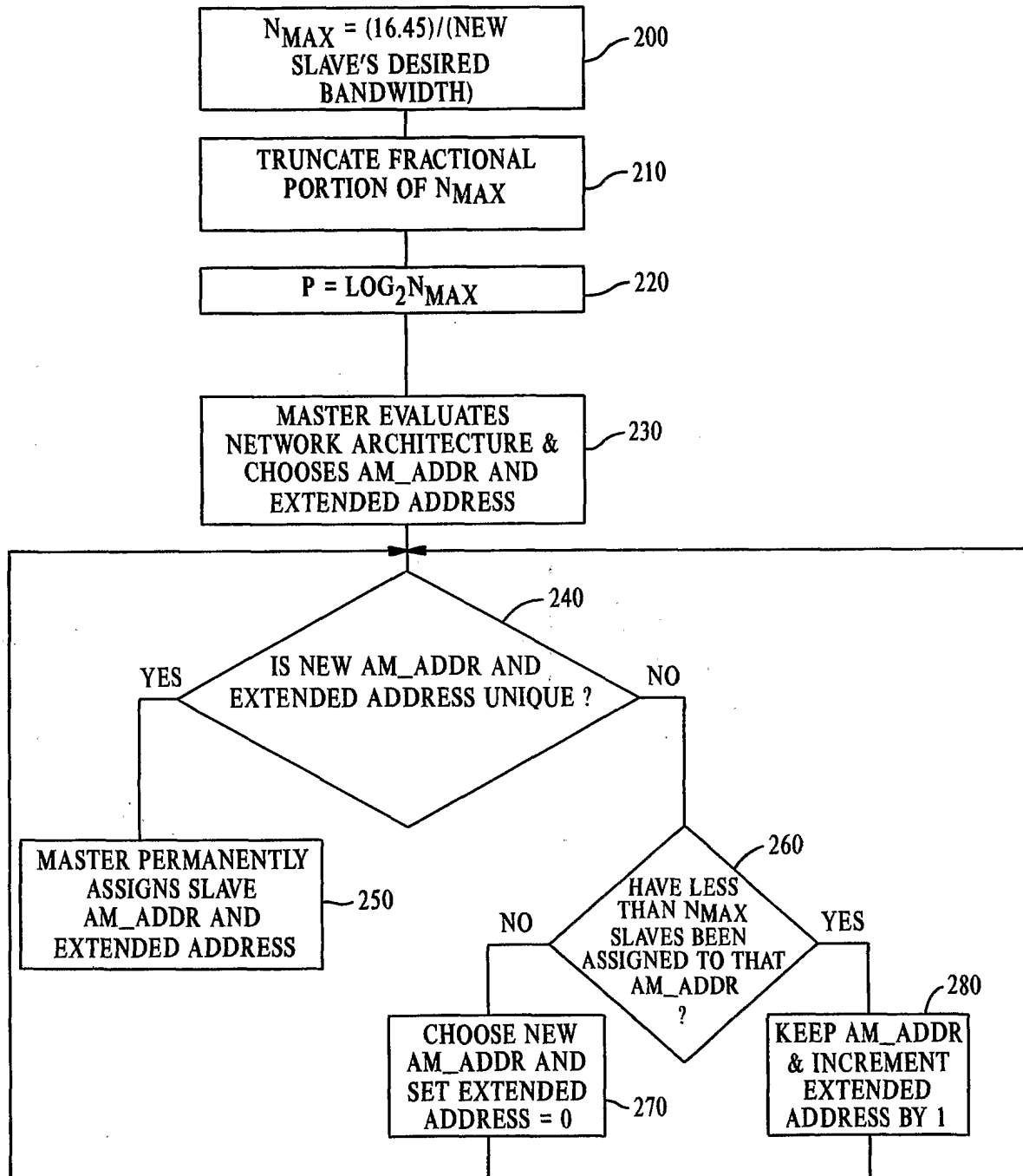


FIG. 4

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**FIG. 5**

\* = Available for other uses, e.g. broadcast or paging

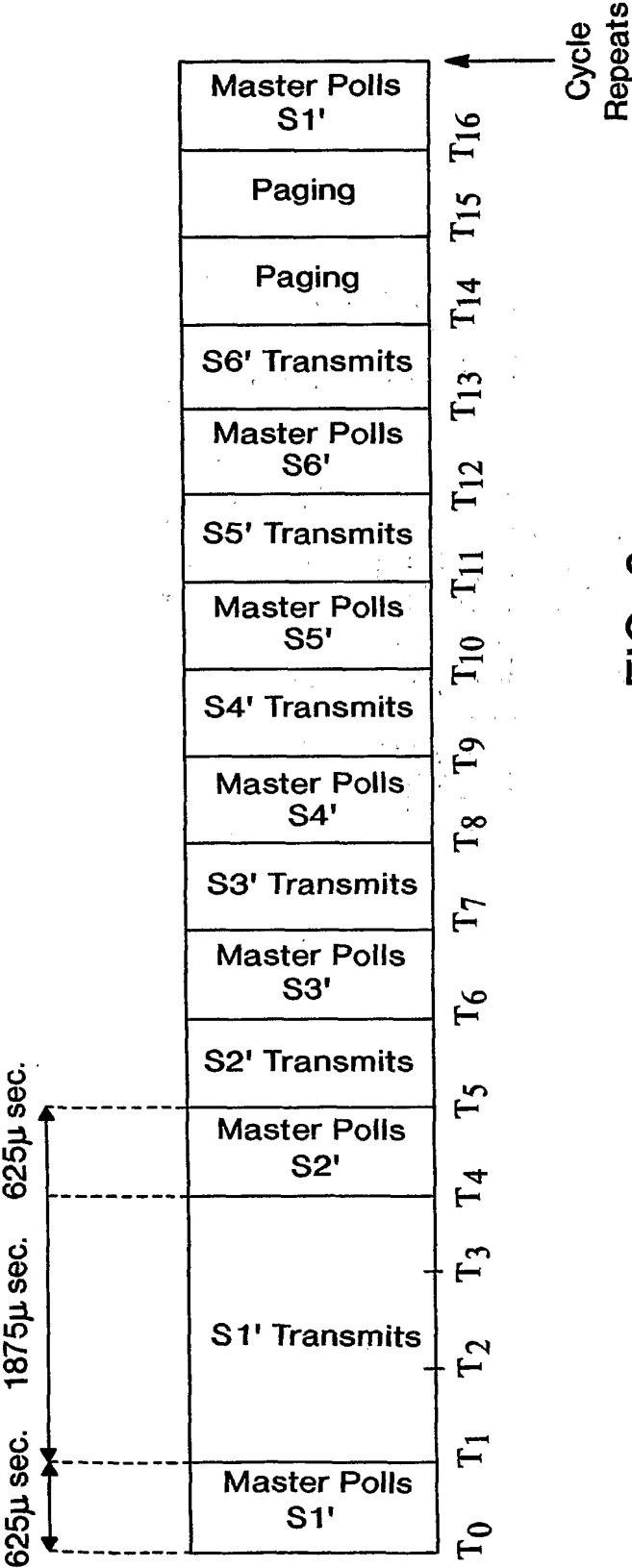


FIG. 6



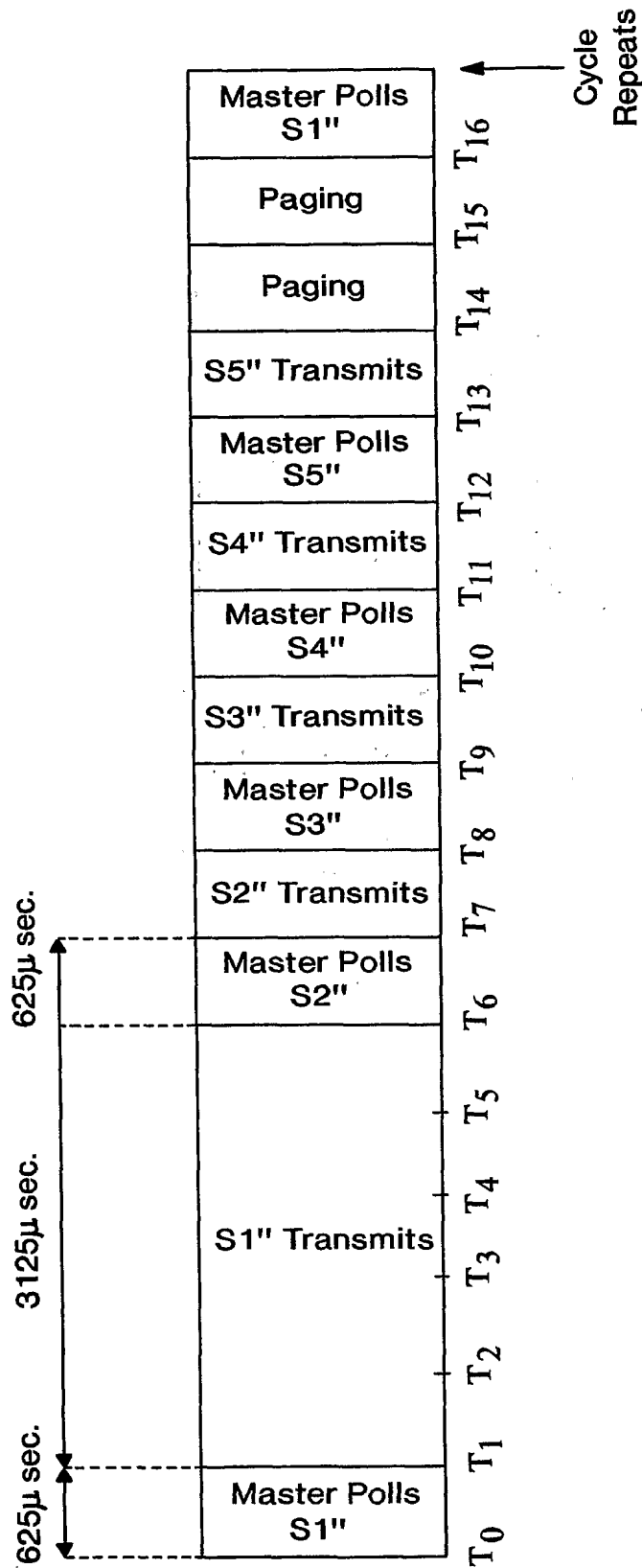


FIG. 7